# INF08002 Large-Scale Data Systems

### Exercise Session #2

Academic year 2021–2022



Reminder

### **REMINDER**:

### **Distributed System Models**

Distributed system models are defined as the combination of (i) a process abstraction, (ii) a link abstraction, and (iii) a failure detector abstraction:

- Fail-stop
  - <u>Process</u> : **Crash-stop**
  - Link : Perfect
  - Failure Detector : Perfect
- Fail-silent
  - <u>Process</u> : **Crash-stop**
  - Link : Perfect
  - Failure Detector : /

- Fail-noisy
  - <u>Process</u> : Crash-stop
  - Link : Perfect links
  - Failure Detector : Eventually perfect
- Fail-recovery
  - <u>Process</u> : **Crash-recovery**
  - Link : Stubborn
  - Failure Detector : /
- Fail-arbitrary
  - <u>Process</u> : **Byzantine**
  - Link : Perfect
  - Failure Detector : /

### **<u>REMINDER</u>**:

### **Shared Memory Abstraction**

- Shared memory can be viewed as <u>an array of registers</u> to which a process can read or write.
- Shared memory models are defined as a combination of behaviour of registers in presence of (i) <u>failures</u>, and (ii) <u>concurrent operations</u> :
  - Safe Register (not seen)
    - <u>Failures</u> : ??
    - <u>Concurrency</u> : **Arbitrary** value
  - Regular Register
    - Failures : Fail-stop or Fail-silent (others?)
    - <u>Concurrency</u>: **Previous** or **concurrently** written value

- Atomic Register
  - Failures : Fail-stop (others?)
  - <u>Concurrency</u> : Ensure linearisability of operations

**PROBLEM 1** 

You are responsible for designing a system allowing the **storage** and **distribution** of content.



**Specify** an <u>architecture</u> for this distributed storage system and **provide** a <u>pseudo-implementation</u> using shared registers.

### Write query



#### Read query



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#### Read query



**Problems:** 

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Property n°1: "Termination"

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#### Problems:

#### 1. How can we ensure that operations terminates ?

Property n°1: "Termination"

"If a correct process invokes an operation, then the operation eventually completes."

## 2. How can we ensure that users receives a <u>coherent</u> response to their read request ?

Property n°2: "Validity"

"*A read* that is <u>not concurrent</u> with a **write** <u>returns the last value written</u>; a **read** that is <u>concurrent</u> with a **write** <u>returns the last value written</u> or the value concurrently written."

#### Module Specification:

Module 1: Interface and properties of distributed storage Module:

Name: NapsterClientServer, instance np.

**Events**:

**Request:** < np, Read | r, m > : <u>Invokes</u> a **read** operation on **m** consecutive registers starting on register **r**.

**Request:** < np, Write |v, r> : <u>Invokes</u> a write operation with value v starting on register r. **Indication:** < np, ReadReturn |v> : <u>Completes</u> a read operation with return value v. **Indication:** < np, WriteReturn> : <u>Completes</u> a write operation.

#### **Properties:**

NP1: Termination. NP2: Validity. <u>"(1, N) Regular Register" Module</u>

#### **Implementation**

Algorithm 1: Implements: NapsterClientServer, instance np. Uses: (1, N)-RegularRegister, instance onrr.	<b>upon event</b> < <i>np</i> , Read   r, m > <b>do</b> ???
upon event < np, Init > do ???	<pre>upon event &lt; onrr, ReadReturn   r, v&gt; do      ???</pre>
<pre>upon event &lt; np, Write   v, r &gt; do     ???</pre>	<pre>upon event &lt; onrr, WriteReturn   r &gt; do      ???</pre>

#### **Implementation**

#### Algorithm 1:

Implements:

*NapsterClientServer*, instance *np*. Uses:

(1, N)-RegularRegister, instance onrr.

```
upon event < np, Init > do
```

```
memory := [0]^{MemorySize};
pendingR := \emptyset;
pendingWr := \emptyset;
```

```
upon event < np, Write | v, r > do

forall v' \in v do

pendingWr := pendingWr \cup \{r + index(v)\};

forall v' \in v do

trigger < onrr, Write | v', r + index(v)>;
```

**upon event** < np, Read | r, m > **do** ReadRet :=  $[0]^m$ ; offset := r; for *i* in range(m) do pending  $R := pending R \cup \{r + i\}$ ; for *i* in range(m) do trigger < onrr, Read  $|r + i\rangle$ ; **upon event** < onrr, ReadReturn | r, v> **do** pending  $R := pending R \setminus \{r\};$ ReadRet[r-offset] := v;if pending  $R \subseteq \emptyset$  then **trigger** < *np*, ReadReturn | *ReadRet* >; **upon event** < *onrr*, WriteReturn | r > **do**  $pendingWr := pendingWr \setminus \{r\};$ if  $pendingWr \subseteq \emptyset$  then **trigger** < *np*, WriteReturn >;

#### **PROBLEM:**



 $\rightarrow$  We would like to ensure **coherency** of the distributed storage.

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**SOLUTION:** Write to **temporary buffer** until all data are received.

#### **Implementation**

#### Algorithm 2:

Implements:

(1, N)-NewRegularRegister, **instance** *onnrr*. **Uses**:

BestEffortBroadcast, **instance** *beb*; PerfectPointToPointLinks, **instance** *pl*; PerfectFailureDetector, **instance** *P*.

```
upon event < onnrr, Init > do
```

```
val := [0]^{MemorySize};

wrBuffer := [0]^{MemorySize};

correct := \Pi;

writeset := \emptyset;
```

```
upon event < onnrr, Write | v, r > do
    trigger < beb, Broadcast | [WRITE, v, r]>;
```

upon event < beb, Deliver | q, [Write, v, r]> do
wrBuffer[r] = v;
trigger < pl, Send | q, ACK>;

upon event < onnrr, Flush > do
 val := wrBuffer;
 trigger < onnrr, FlushReturn >;

... (cfr. Theoretical Lectures : "(1,N)-RegularRegister")

#### **Implementation**

#### Algorithm 3:

Implements:

*NapsterClientServer*, instance *np*. Uses:

(1, N)-NewRegularRegister, instance onnrr.

```
upon event < np, Write | v, r > do

forall v' \in v do

pendingWr := pendingWr \cup \{r + index(v)\};

forall v' \in v do

trigger < onnrr, Write | v', r + index(v)>;
```

**upon event** < np, Read | r, m > **do** ReadRet :=  $[0]^m$ ; offset := r; for *i* in range(m) do pending  $R := pending R \cup \{r + i\}$ ; for *i* in range(m) do trigger < onrr, Read  $|r + i\rangle$ ; **upon event** < *onrr*, ReadReturn | r, v> **do** pending  $R := pending R \setminus \{r\}$ ; ReadRet[r-offset] := v;if  $pending R \subseteq \emptyset$  then **trigger** < *np*, ReadReturn | *ReadRet* >; **upon event** < onrr, WriteReturn | r > do $pendingWr := pendingWr \setminus \{r\};$ if *pendingWr*  $\subseteq \emptyset$  then **trigger** < *onnrr*, Flush>

upon event < onnrr, FlushReturn > do
 trigger < np, WriteReturn >;

#### **Problems:**

• Do you see any other problems?

#### Problems:

- **Napster** is a technology allowing to have several servers that can be reached for write <u>and</u> read requests. How would you implement this in:
  - 1. In a **fail-stop** system?
  - 2. In a **fail-silent** system?
  - 3. In a **byzantine** system?

# HOMEWORK !